

# Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

Ad Astra per Aspera—and the stars are still a long way off.

Some day, perhaps, Kansas will again be as happy as a man who has borrowed enough money to pay all his debts.

The principal reason the standing army will not be increased is because the country will not stand an increased army.

Is there really a Princess Tom in Alaska, or did Professor Dyche, from the habit of taxidermy, merely stuff the reporter?

Several thousand people are after the greenback issue with a club, and it is quite likely the hair of the greenbacks will be combed.

Perhaps Kentucky went as she did as a rebuke to those ramblers over the country who presumed they "knew the state like a book."

Buffalo's street railway is now being run by Niagara Falls. This is a great progress from the ancient power of mules and profanity.

We now feel that we can say dispassionately that the remarks of Mr. Jesse Grant of California did not stampede the country for Mr. Bryan.

Only one man in the country feels more lost than Teller—that is the single Republican elector in Kentucky who was beaten by a Bryan man.

If that Oskagea receivership of the Santa Fe stands, Mr. Johnson of Topeka should pay back that \$25,000 he got for auctioneering the road off.

"Umph," sneered the Kansan as his neighbor went by in a hearse. "Pretty big procession—but mostly women and children. Not 100 voters in the line."

McKinley's mother still lives near him and occasionally takes him a pie—but not of it has up to date been offered to the postoffice applicants who have called.

Hush! The vanishing of 82,000 majority is not the collapse of a like number of intellects. Kansas has changed, through mistake. Let no jolliter call it imbecility.

Kansas may be a political discord. Along about 1892 A. D., when the Populist party at last swept the nation, Kansas may slip back into the Republican party.

Wichita reads with sympathetic anguish that the railroads are discriminating in freight rates against that enterprising young city, New York City, in favor of Baltimore.

Newspapers that are talking about the future of the Democratic party ought to know that the Democratic party has long ago greeted the Dawn of Nothing. She is gone.

Without surrendering one whit of our sympathy for George R. Peck and his broken hand, we yield to the pressure to remark that it is not the first time a Kansan has gone broke on his hand.

Those eastern papers which are making Kansas "an object of study" will please to look at Michigan, where Governor Pingree is preparing to peel the complexion off all the corporations in sight.

Amendment to the Constitution: " . . . and being so elected the President shall choose a cabinet composed wholly of men residing within the state where he resided at the time of his election."

Postmaster Wilson fears that part of the people believe there is an unjust distribution of social benefits in this country. This is the exact charge of the Socialists, and is really the origin of the protest.

No man ever has his own way in politics. Mark Hanna, the peer of all politicians, would like to succeed John Sherman as senator from Ohio but he can not. Bushnell is looked for the place.

If Weyer goes back to Havana without having made a success of his march the people there will promptly mob him. It is said. And if they can mob him with impunity, why haven't they done so long ago?

McKinley doesn't object to people guessing as to the composition of his cabinet. It is not unlikely that in the past McKinley has indulged in a few conjectures as to what the president would do himself.

General Harrison advises the farmers "not to fight the air." This is apt advice, but the farmers would receive it with more grace if it came from a man who had to arise at 4 a. m. every morning to feed the stock.

Platt and his opponents have all agreed on Cornelius Bliss as New York's member of the cabinet. And it would be a terrible thing if Major McKinley should get the idea into his head that New York didn't need a place.

Fred Funston writes home that he is a captain in the insurgent army in Cuba. It is to be hoped his judgment is better now than it was six months ago when he told the New York Evening Post that there was no silver sentiment in Kansas.

Recently in the Chicago Times-Herald two Kansas writers appeared side by side in signed articles. One was Elwyn Barron, an Atchison boy who is stationed for the paper in London; the other Charles Morcan Harger, who lives in Abilene, this state, but who writes fully as gracefully as the Kansan in London.

## SHALL TOPEKA CRINGER?

The delightful capital city of Kansas is now nervously itself to make up to the state's new governor, the Honorable Mr. Leedy of the diminutive town of Leroy, in the county of Coffey, state of Kansas.

Current reports authorize the statement that Mr. Leedy does not care three hoots in a certain location alliterative with that sort of vocalization, for Topeka, and, if it were not for certain little items of state appropriations, might have hoots in the same temperature would balance Topeka's regard for Mr. Leedy.

It will take some \$200,000 to complete the state house. This money must come from a Populist administration. It will be spent largely in Topeka. Topeka is the beneficiary. Beneficiaries as a rule should conceal the seamy sides of their nature when a benefactor is around.

The whole state desires the completion of its state house. None of us know much of Mr. Leedy's temperament. He is untitled. However, it is fair to presume that he is human, and being human is susceptible to those small, graceful touches of social amity which make life worth living.

Topeka, then owes it to the state to treat the new governor with that show of gallantry and attention which will win from the state treasury's miserly grasp the sum desired. The state magnanimously waives the consideration of the fact that the expenditures of the sum will be of benefit to Topeka. It merely asks that the new governor be treated "white." And a Topeka man has a plan. It is this:

First—It has long been the remark of visitors at Topeka that the town shuns the state's chief executive. There is a little worn pathway from the capitol to a hotel. The governors have stepped for years, and no Topekan has ever tried to break the lock-step monotony with which the governors have successively traveled it.

Second—Now, what Topeka must do is this: If any of its rich residents own low-slung Victorias, the rosetted and brass-buttoned driver should be brushed off and the owner should at 5:30 o'clock p. m. whirl around to the state house. The governor without any previous invitation should, with the appearance of spontaneous hospitality, be "picked up" seated among the heavy furs on the seat and dashed briskly about the city. This should be repeated the next evening by another rich citizen, this time with a Spider phaeton mounted tremendously high and furnished in Tuscan red corduroy. The gentleman having the governor in charge should make it a point to rumble down those streets leading to the depot. Perchance Mr. S. Honkers of Coffey county may be coming to Topeka on political business. On beholding his old neighbor smothered among these costly robes, S. may be paralyzed to a degree that will fill the new governor's soul with an unpeakable bliss.

This should not be kept up for a week merely. The second or third week at the finest mansion in the city, if such a choice can be determined without a riot, a quiet little supper should be arranged by a prominent citizen for the governor. If the governor's friend, S. Honkers, should again be in the city, or if Mr. Dunkin of Labette county is in town, the governor should be pressed to bring him along.

The spread should be modest but toothsome. The menu might contain consommé aux Choux de Bruxelles, Champagne see, Quail sur Champagne and Champagne brut. Mr. Dunkin should be pressed to do ill-mannered things so that the governor himself can have his quiet little laugh over his friend's manners.

This thing should be repeated every week or so. The governor's family should be treated with that homage that is due them at the same time. Functions in their honor, as well as the governor's should be kept out of the society columns of all papers if it becomes necessary to buy in the papers.

Of course all this takes time and trouble. But Topeka expects appropriations from the state of Kansas and in return Kansas expects her governor to be treated right.

If in the progress of this profitable hospitality Governor Leedy sees fit to refuse invitations in a bored sort of manner, the host and hostess must swallow their chagrin and make the best of it. In the language of our Topeka informant: "The fact of the business is simply this: Topeka has been too big for her pants for some time. For years towns like Emporia and Lawrence have trembled in their boots for fear their little appropriations would not be forthcoming, and have bowed down in abject terror before a Normal reagent or a member of the board of directors, hoping that humility might in some way rescue them from the wrath of an official tyrant. Their legislators have but one duty—to get that appropriation through. Topeka, on the contrary, has always been brutally independent of this state's highest executive. Instead of cringing before his mighty office and begging perpetual pardon, the town has been in the habit of gathering together in Hamilton Hall and advising the governor how to run the state. This must stop. Topeka must either get out her Victrolas, her Spider phantoms, her Champagne see and Champagne brut, her cringe and her humility and genuflect on the spot or prepare to see not only the hope of that \$200,000 swept away, but the state house itself jack-screwed up onto wheels and carted out into the west."

Such talk as this shows how badly Topeka is frightened. The state stands by Topeka's elbow, ready to do anything honorable to calm the enraged tyrant of Leroy.

## OKLAHOMA DIVORCES AGAIN.

The New York Herald's expose of the fraudulent divorce decrees coming from Oklahoma is sensational, but not fair in every particular. Oklahoma does not have the ninety-day law any longer. It was repealed by congress at its last session and the law which has been so obnoxious to many people is gone forever.

The Herald's article, which was published in full in yesterday morning's Eagle, assumes that Oklahoma is still suffering from that law. The Herald's article also scores Oklahoma severely, but makes the climax of its story forgery and fraud. Forgery and fraud are not peculiar to the west. They have been known in New York City, even.

The chief harm of the Oklahoma divorce matter was a legal complication which has made every divorce liable to attack and nullification. The first law in the territorial organic act made two years' residence necessary for application for a decree of divorce. Then came an act of the legislature giving the supreme and district courts power to grant divorce to a bona fide resident of ninety days; the probate courts were also given power to grant decrees of divorce. These probate courts, rightly or wrongly, took the ninety-day privilege upon themselves and granted divorces. The supreme court decided the ninety-day probate court decrees invalid. The second territorial legislature tried to repeal the probate court ninety-day privilege, and then arose the question whether this act which congress had ratified as it does territorial legislation, could be by a territorial legislature repealed. The supreme court has decided that it could, and later that it could not. The matter has got into a most abominable tangle with this harm wrought—that no one who secured a divorce in Oklahoma since its organization knows whether his or her divorce is any good whatsoever.

This is a dreadful state of affairs, but it is the result of bad constructions and a want of legislative and judicial care. Oklahoma is no more notorious in the divorce matter than the city of Chicago.

The question of a uniform system of marriage and divorce laws is another matter. The times demand it. It must come sooner or later. The conflict of state law which makes a child legitimate in one place and illegitimate in another is wrong, radically, basically wrong, and must be changed.

Uniformity can be reached through a constitutional amendment. The work of securing a constitutional amendment is enormous. An agitation must be set going which will reach everybody in the Union. It will not be a one-sided discussion by any means, and may bring into the arena ecclesiastical subjects.

But the question should be settled. It is a matter with which the country is more vitally concerned than with any other question.

## GROVER NOT A WARRIOR.

It is not likely that Grover Cleveland would care to leave office with the legacy of a war to the country. If a conflict with Spain is imminent, it will be President Cleveland's purpose to avoid it. It is announced that should Spain fall in the next two weeks to put down the rebellion, that is, before December 7, when our congress meets, President Cleveland will advise some friendly action to the insurgents—a recognition of their belligerency. If, however, Weyler, with his 220,000 men against 7,000 should put the rebels completely to rout and so end the war, it is predicted that Cleveland will continue his friendly policy to Spain. Or if between the two the same wild, endless chase of the insurgents is kept up, it is to be supposed that Cleveland will continue to keep his policy as it is—in favor of Spain.

So on that account, if on no other, there is little possibility of war before March 4 next, unless it is actually forced on us by some other nation. With a horrible defeat, Cleveland would go to any lengths before turning an empty treasury over to McKinley, and a war besides.

In addition to this, Cleveland has never been friendly to the Cuban insurgents. A Republican president would have seen that they were recognized long ago. Cleveland early adopted the policy of letting the Cubans win their own war and congratulating them merely when they had finished. The Republican party's patent temper is to give the Cubans aid.

It is not at all likely that the Spanish authorities and ministers and controllers in the governmental policies of Spain do understand this situation. They would not press war under the circumstances but would rather survive to convince their people that the present administration of the United States was perfectly friendly to Spain.

## HISTORY OF LAND-GRABBING.

There is much comment upon Lord Roseberry's recent statement that in the last twelve years 2,000,000 square miles have been added to the British Empire. The statement is treated as a confession of "land-grabbing" in various quarters. This leads the London Times to publish an interesting record of the acquisitions of various nations in the last twelve years, with the object of proving that considering her opportunities, England has not been the greatest slinger. Taking the beginning of 1884 as the starting point of the inquiry, it is found that the scramble for territory was initiated by Germany in that year. It was in that year that a congress of the powers held in Berlin attempted to regulate the rush and to define the duties of the rival grabbers toward each other and toward the natives.

France is found to have annexed most territory in the dozen years under review. In 1884 France's foreign empire had 655,000 square miles, of which area 600,000 square miles were in Africa, embracing Algeria, Tunis, Senegambia, the Upper Niger, the Congo region and certain patches on the Guinea coast. In Asia France held Tonking, Cochinchina, Cambodia and other small areas, aggregating 56,000 square miles. New Caledonia and other possessions in Oceania make up the total credited to France in 1884. Since that time she has added 2,750,000 square miles in Africa and Asia, bringing her aggregate, in-

cluding Madagascar, up to 3,391,000, or five times the area possessed in 1884. Including France itself, the total area ruled from Paris is 3,395,000 square miles, or four times the area of 1884.

Great Britain began in 1884 with an empire of 8,530,770 square miles, and by 1896 had added 2,599,000 square miles, bringing her total, including the home country, to 11,129,800 square miles, or one-third more than she had at the earlier date. For centuries before 1884 commerce had familiarized her with the various countries best situated for production and trade, with the result that while the continental powers of Europe were busy at home watching and warring with each other, her citizens occupied the lands most vast having. She thus gained vast areas in the temperate zones, such as Canada and Australia, suited to European immigrants, or densely populated countries, like India, which enriched her commerce. Wherever, in any part of the globe, a port was needed, or a coaling station, she acquired it, having, as a rule, no competitor, by reason of the fact that France, Russia, Germany, Austria, etc., were preoccupied with internal questions or in struggles for predominance in Europe. Thus, in 1884 Great Britain held in Europe 129 square miles, in Asia 1,414,130, in Africa 300,000, in America 3,610,000, in Australia 3,085,540. Since then she has added, in Africa, the Niger territories, East Africa, Rhodesia, Uganda, etc. In all about 2,000,000 square miles. In Asia, Upper Burma, certain small territories on the northwestern frontier of India, certain Malay states, North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak have been added, and to Australasia a part of New Guinea has been joined. The list now runs: Europe 129 square miles, Asia 1,920,000, Africa 2,300,000, America 3,614,000, Australasia 3,174,000. Of the recent acquisitions, the Niger, Uganda, Burmah, the Malay states and Borneo are well peopled and valuable for commerce. As all countries held by England are open to American imports free of duty, whereas those held by Germany, France, etc., are obstructed by protective tariffs, it has been assumed by some writers to be to the interest of the United States that the "land grabbing" of the latter should be on the smallest possible scale.

Germany in 1884 possessed not one square mile of territory beyond her own shores. She now has in Africa 920,920 square miles, in the Pacific, 102,150 square miles; total, 1,023,070 square miles. The whole domain of William II including Germany itself—208,670 square miles—in 1896, is 1,231,740 square miles, or six times what it was in 1884. The Germans, however, are not content with their colonial empire, which is mostly in the tropics and does not pay. Germans emigrate to other regions, so that after twelve years there are in the Cameroons, for instance, but 220 white people, including soldiers. In East Africa there are 850 white men, including German soldiers. Of the 2,265 white men in Southwest Africa 1,000 are soldiers. There is a growth of agriculture and trade, but not enough to meet expectations. The total trade of the German colonies is about 30,000,000 marks, but only a fraction of this goes to Germany. Accustomed to a bureaucratic administration at home, the German official in Africa gets on badly with the natives. Upon the whole, Germans envy the luck and experience of England, which, as Mr. Curzon said in a recent speech, was "the early bird" in colonizing long ago, and got the best that was to be had.

Belgium acquired in the Congo region an area of over 1,000,000 square miles, or 80 times its own area. Italy acquired 500,000 square miles in East Africa, or 5½ times its own area. Russia has added largely to her area in recent years by grabbing, at the expense of Asian neighbors. All the larger powers of Europe, except Austria, live, it appears, in "glass houses" as respects "land-grabbing." All are sinners, and, naturally, sinners that have been least successful assume virtuous airs.

## MARRYING IN ENGLAND.

J. H. Schooling, an English statistician, recently gathered some queer facts in regard to marriages among English people. In this exhibit are many tables and diagrams showing the proportion of marriages to population at certain ages, what effect marriage had on longevity, etc. The compiler of these statistics quotes Plato that the citizen should be the offspring of women aged twenty to forty and of men aged twenty-five to fifty-five, and also quotes Dr. Farr of the general registrar's office in England who says the English pairing is in close accordance with Plato's suggestion.

Mr. Schooling finds that at least 70 per cent of all the women in England between the ages of 20 and 24 are spinsters, and he finds that of every 100 women between 25 and 34 only 32 are spinsters. Of all the age groups presented by this statistician he finds the highest percentage of wives between 35 and 44, and of husbands between the ages of 45 and 54. Among 100 men between the ages of 55 and 64 he finds but 8.4 single, 77.1 married and 14.5 widowed, while among females of the same age he finds 11 single, 57.3 married and 31.7 widowed. Among those in age upward of 65 there were among 100 males 33.7 widowed and 57.4 of the 100 females of the same age class were widowed. Mr. Schooling finds as a result of his elaborate investigation that the mortality is among bachelors and spinsters higher than among married persons of the same ages.

Another interesting fact brought out by these studies is that while at the beginning of the century in England there were 109 females to 100 males, this excess in females gradually diminished until 1851, when the proportion was 104.2 females to 100 males. From that date to the last census in 1891 the proportion of females to males has been gradually increasing until the present, when it is 106.4 females to 100 males. Of widows who remarry this statistician finds the largest proportion among

those between the ages of 30 and 39. For example, among 1,000 widows who remarry between the ages of 30 and 34 there were 182, between 35 and 39, 188, of 40 and upwards among 1,000 but 46 attempted matrimony the second time. Of 1,000 widows under 25 but 32 were remarried.

## OKLAHOMA OUTLANS.

The El Reno Globe wants Dennis Flynn to lay down, telling him that he can not afford to contest.

In Pawnee county the Republican candidate for treasurer splurged into office by just two votes majority.

It is said that Oklahoma is the only place in the United States where silver made gains, in the last four years.

Tom Ferguson and John Dillon put up a fight in Blaine county this year that is encouraging to the whole territory.

Professor Handolph has been appointed principal of the Kinsler colored school. He is also principal of the Choctaw Normal school.

Every once in a while an Oklahoma farmer tries the experiment of feeding cottonseed meal to his hogs and comes up minus the hogs.

Clyde Mattox now has a position in the library at the penitentiary. Mattox has been exceedingly fortunate for a man of his disposition.

Blaine and Custer counties are Republican. They are western counties and depart from the Kansas habit of getting Populist as you get west.

The Manchester Journal is the only Populist paper up to date that goes on to show that Callahan will push a free homes bill through the house.

Otto Bokemeyer guessed closer what Flynn's majority in Logan county would be than any other man there, and won a box of cigars on it.

The Oklahoman says that unless the levy for the court expenses prove inadequate, Judge Keaton will clear up the docket there in another term.

One Democratic paper in Oklahoma insists that the message which Bryan sent to McKinley congratulating him was never sent; that Bryan never wrote it, that it was a fake, paid for by Mark Hanna.

J. M. Simons, the editor of the Manchester Journal, had to wheel Mr. M. T. Robinson in a wheelbarrow down at Manchester the other day. Every fifty feet Simons let the wheelbarrow down and yelled: "Hurrah for McKinley!" Simons bet on Bryan.

Thomas J. Kilma, Joseph Serad, Wesley Hajek, Jr., Wesley Hajek, Sr., Anton Pich, Wesley Salabek and Joseph Buresh, Policemen and Mayors living in Grant county, are out in a letter in the Modford Patriot denouncing a public speaker named Van Petersen for saying they were ignorant.

Chandler News: The ten days following November 3 have been crowded with such suspense as the people of Oklahoma have never before been called upon to endure. The ever torturing fear of Dennis Flynn's defeat kept men and women on the rack. The turning down of the free homes champion, they felt, would be the saddest, most ruinous event which could befall them. The workers on the Flynn and free homes newspapers have been witnesses of some of such intense feeling and anxiety as seldom is seen. Many times a day eager feet have climbed the stairs leading to the News office and voices vibrating with earnestness and apprehension have inquired for the latest news about Flynn. Old men, young men, mothers, school boys, all sought with touching eagerness for the intelligence which would assure them their homes or crush their dearest aspirations. Some came many times during those painful days. Old feet tottered up to the office and old eyes brightened or dimmed pathetically at the word the editor had for the homesteaders.

But how hopeful and patient they were! It was a lesson for presidents. Not one of the many would despair while a chance remained for their champion. They rejoiced in McKinley, but their joy was naive without Dennis Flynn's triumph. A stranger in the land could not have grasped the significance of this suspense. Neither could those human political parasites who had, for their own selfish ends, worked up the Flynn revolt. But many in the rank and file of the fusion repeated when it was too late, to pray—if Fusionists ever pray—for the vindication of the true and tried—the best delegate that any territory has ever sent to congress.

## ALONG THE KANSAS NILE.

The latest eastern papers to roast Kansas are the New York Mail and Express and the Boston Herald.

It is now charged that ex-Governor Lewelling did not contribute one cent towards the Pop state campaign fund.

The editor of the El Dorado Republican announces that the breed of Chester white pigs is increasing in Butler county.

The prettiest election table published in Kansas up to date is that of Harper county, published in the Anthony Bulletin.

The Augusta Journal, one of the staunchest silver papers in Kansas, remarks of Bryan's defeat: "The British whipped the Americans at Bunker Hill."

One Kansas boy in Chicago who is making a success of it is George Ade. He writes "Stories of the Street and of the Town" in the Chicago Record. They appear daily.

Fred Vandegrift of the Kansas City Star calls down the Hutchinson News for saying that Judge Dennison is "no lawyer." Vandegrift has two Populists he admires—Dennison and Leedy.

"Brown of Harvey," whose very presence used to terrify the Kansas legislature, was sent up to Wisconsin from Chicago by the national Republican committee and helped win the state.

The best thing that has been said was that remark of the Salina Republican's that the Republicans were so overwhelmingly beaten in Kansas that they couldn't pick out any one to blame.

The Lawrence World is inclined to believe that Merrill should not be given a cabinet position unless he will promise to get a new private secretary. Will your Uncle Cy speak to Major McKinley about this?

Up at Newton the girls generally celebrated the election of McKinley on the principle that times would have been so hard had Bryan been elected that their chances for marriage would have been greatly reduced.

Great Fend is a great dog town. This may result from the greyhound contests yearly held there. One Great Fend man recently said to another: "Kansas has gone to the dogs." "Respond at Newfoundland?" rapidly asked the other.

Probably the most marvelous thing on Kansas at present is the war the Republican papers in the state are doing up for their party. Can the subtle influence of the postoffice bring this unanimity? No. What is it? They have just quit fooling.

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